GEORGIA FOR GRANT.

Strong Sentiment in the Empire State of the South for the Great General as a Pacificator.

DISGUSTED WITH DEMOCRATIC BLUNDERS.

Expressions of Faith in the Ex-President from Leaders of Popular Opinion.

"HE WOULD CARRY THE STATE."

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 14, 1879. The most careless observer cannot fail to note that a deep and strong undercurrent in favor, of a nonpartisan support of General Grant for the next Presdency is working its way beneath the democratic strongholds in Georgia. Your correspondent, after cek's investigation, has found manifestation of this sentiment in almost every quarter except among the great democratic leaders. Among the erchants, the lawyers, the workingmen and the younger or less noted politicians there are to be d men outspoken in favor of Grant. This very morning, in an Atlanta paper, I note an open letter from Colonel R. A. Crawford, a man of prominence, an old democrat, in which he openly calls for the nomination of Grant by the Southern people averring that such a course would wipe out sectional bitterness and restore the Union in the best sense of the term, and an Augusta paper conains an open letter to Hon. Benjamin H. Hill from Mr. R. W. Habersham, a man of character and dis before discussing the manifestations of this senti-ment, of which enough will be found, I will summarize the motive that inspires it, as gathered from

First—Many people of the South are not satisfied with the course of the Southern leaders for the past four years. Their course in abetting and tolerating the Electoral Commission has been openly de-nounced, and will not be readily forgiven by those who believe that Mr. Tilden was fairly elected and might have been sented had a different course been pursued. The policy of starying the President into submission to the House is condemned by many, and since the verdict passed upon it by Ohio and injustice of condemning the leaders for their conservatism in 1876 and for their ultraism in 1878 is apparent, but this injustice does not dull the of the popular dissatisfaction. The Electoral Commission seated Mr. Hayes, therefore many people condemn their leaders for having gone The issues made by the extra session are enerally supposed to have lost the October and November States to the democrats, and the leaders are blamed for having made these issues.

d-The mass of the Southern people are heartily sick of sectionalism. They are tired of aring of the solid South and the solid North. They calize fully that the one will always make the ther, and that as long as the sections are arrayed stility, both must suffer, but especially the rowth and ambitious for material development. needs peace, stability, capital, immigrants. Her ged there must be strife, and the suspicion of inecurity for investment; that capital will be withseid from her mines and forests; that immigration will be directed Westward from Castle Garden, and sented by the evil and misunderstood by the indifferent. It was this very spirit, though then infinitely less developed, that led her people to give Horace Greeley a virtually unanimous vote eight years ago. she wanted peace and tranquillity then; she is much

more anxious about it now.

Third—The crushing defeats that the democrats stained in the late elections have strengthened this disposition to ignore sectional and party lines the leaders have heretofore kept them in ranks-viz., the hope of success. As a matter of course the Southern democrats would very much by proving through a national democratic admini tration that its purposes are not revolutionary, but conservative. They would encounter any reasonable risk in the hope of getting such a result. But many f them feel now that it is practically useless to continue the struggle any further. They feel that they have been misled, deceived and betrayed. The utter lack of patriotism displayed by Kelly, Cox and Company in dividing the party in New York, has convinced them that it is a question of spoils rather than principle.

ral Grant himself have much to do with the sentiment in his favor. It is remembered that General Grant's instincts are right, as evidenced by his noble conduct toward General Lee at Appomatox and his report to President Johnson after his tour through the South. It is claimed that he was betayed and misled during his administration by men that he was not then strong enough to resist or wise enough to understand, but that now he is strong enough to rise above any faction or party, and would thoroughly understand the bearings of any demonstration, personal or partisan, that might be made. It is held, too, that he planned and inaugurated the Southern policy of Mr. Hayes, and that his utterances since his retirement have been uniformly patriotic. It would be absurd to talk of a Southern democratic movement toward Sherman, Blaine, Conkling, or for the past two years toward Hayes. It is Grant and only Grant that could carry any considerable portion of the white Southern vote away from democratic moorings next year. ment in his tavor. It is remembered that General

only Grant that could carry any considerable portion of the white Southern vote away from democratic moorings next year.

"Let us welld the states together."

The above are the main suggestions offered as reasons by the discontented democrats for looking outside of the ranks. There are local reasons in Georgia that will doubtless help on this movement—such as the unwieldy and factional majority of 80,000, the success of the independents in the Congressional and local races, and the bitter fight pending between wings of the party on State issues. It must not be understood that there is any organization as yet in the direction of Grant. The manifestations are simply the almost constant expressions in favor of such a movement that one hears on the streets, in the stores and on the trains. A prominent former politician said to your correspondent, "We need to reorganize and start out on a new basis. The South is and has been for ten years considered a hostile faction of the government. Solidifying the South has solidified the North. We can hope for nothing as long as this lasts. The North has every advantage in a sectional fight, and the next census will give her even greater power over us. We should support Grant, no matter who nominates nothing as long as this lasts. The North has every advantage in a sectional fight, and the next consus will give her even greater power over us. We should support Grant, no matter who nominates him, and thus wipe out old sectional differences and weld the States together again. The South has undeveloped resources, the North has surplus capital and surplus labor. Once end this sectional strife, shut the mouths of the politicians of each section, let the people understand each other and we shall see capital and labor pouring into the South." Your correspondent asked a merchant, who is very sarnest over the matter, what course would be pursued. "Oh, I do not know," he said. "I don't know that Grant will consent to make the race. I don't know what party will nominate him, and I don't know what party will nominate him, and I don't know what party will nominate him, and I don't know what party will nominate him, and I don't know what party will nominate him, and I don't know what party will nominate him, and I don't know what party will nominate him, and I don't know would be conting a standing on no platform—pleaged simply to honest and equal government to all the States and all the people. During his term the people would divide on new questious; new issues would be made and new lines drawn, and then at last we would be done with the sectional questions that have grown out of the war and the emancipation and enfranchisment of the negro."

SPECIMEN TALKS.

Colonel R. A. Crawford, however, says that the organization of democratic Grant clubs will begin at once, and that he has numerous letters asking when the work will be commenced. He says that these clubs will advocate the nomination of Grant by the Democratic Convention or his support by the people irrespective of nominations. He claims that those clubs will be much larger than even the most sanguine expect, and names a most prominent Georgian, who he says will certainly take the head of the organization.

itzation. onel Luther J. Glenn, a life-long democrat and the nominee of the Atlanta district democrats Colonel Luther J. Glenn, a life-long democrat and wice the nominee of the Atlanta district democrats for Congress, is very warmly in favor of the adoption of the Grant policy. He says that the South has been blindly led for the past ten years and deceived at every turn. "The people," he said, "will now take hold of the matter and put it through. It is time that sectional differences were closed and the spirit of the Union re-established. The South has suffered enormously and is still suffering from allowing herself to be put in an attitude of opposition to the general government. I am sure that the elec-

and I shall do all that I can to bring about his election. I do not abandon my democratic principle in this. I am simply for Grant because he proceed an issue that rises above party or section or any thing cles. He offers us peace and stability, and am for him. I should never consent to support Biaine or Sherman or Hayes. If Grant will not mak the race then I am for Horatio Seymour, and straight out fight." Colonel Glenn was defeated to Congress because of his support of Greeley. He says:—"An to the organization of the Grant men am not sure how that will be brought about, think the first movement will be to have a meeting and insist upon Grant's coming to the South on tour. After a wise speech or two from Grant in the South and on the Southern question the movement will organize itself."

and insist upon Grant's coming to the South on a tour. After a wise speech or two from Grant in the South and on the Southern question the movement will organize itself."

Colonel George T. Fry, a young man with a large following, and lately a member of the House, from Atlanta, says that steps will be taken to organize the democrats who favor the election of General Grant into ar-least such shape that they can show their strength, understand each other and definitely express their opinions. He is openly and earnestly in favor of the movement, and says that it will sweep the South as soon as its purposes are announced and the people understand the situation. He thinks that a Grant club of 2,000 to 4,000 democrats can be organized in Fuiton county. Colonel Fry is an inderatigable and successful worker and a fine speaker.

Captain Joseph F. Burke, of the Gate City Guard, who has just returned from his trip through the North, says that if the politicians would just stand aside the people would come together in amity and affection, and that Grant would be elected by a virtually unanimous vote of the South. He says:—"Our leaders have kept us for fourteen years living in the smoke of a war that closed fourteen years ago and have now a place for us in history, by the complacency with which we have stood defeat after defeat. The man who will dispel these portentous clouds and bring us peace will get the people of the South. The man who can do this and the only man is General Grant. It he puts himself on a platform of "peace to all the Union and the wining out of sectional lines," the business men of the South will support him irrespective of conventional nominees, and he will carry many if not all of our States." Captain Burke is not a politician, but is a man of leisure and capital, and withal a close observer of things.

United States Marshal Fitzsiumons expressed himself as astonished at the wonderful strength developed by the sentiment for Grant among all classes, and said:—"I have been approached very pointedly on

may be made squarely on its merits. I have asked for an investigation and I want it. After that is over I will feel at liberty to talk."

The strongest Grant influence, perhaps, in Georgia is Judge O. A. Lachune, one of the most refunarkable men in Georgia. He is thoroughly independent in politics, voting either way as he pleases. He has had a democratic nomination for Congress since the war, is now discussed as the independent candidate for Governor and is being openly pressed as a candidate for Vice President on the ticket with Grant. He is a man of wealth, of immense social popularity and is a sort of idol with the Irish. He is a man of great brilliancy, having been the youngest Chief Justice that ever sat on the Supreme Bench of Georgia, and one of the most able. He is very determined in the effort to secure for Grant the support of the best people in the South. Judge Lachune has always opposed sectionalism of any sort, and since the war has been an anti-State rights man. "This Union," he says, "is a nation, and all the compromises of the constitution have been rewritten with a mailed hand. We want Grant because he can heal up the wounds of war, re-establish the Union and give us a central power that will insure peace in all sections of the country and stability to all our institutions. The South has been lulled with opiates by her leaders while her real interests have been sacrificed. The people have waked up at last and will mark out a new polley for themselves. They will no longer submit to such criminal blunders as the late attempt of the House to stave the government. They will establish the rule that all men shall vote as they please, upoka as they please, and they will go for Grant despito the entreaties or commands of the politicians." Judge Lochrane says that he has been astounded at the strength developed by the Grant movement among the democratic organization decline to say anything at all on the subject of politics. "I have nothing to say at present," is the universal response they make when pre

either mullification or secession, and the Northern poople so regarded it. Secession fequired the deliberate action of States, while the Blackburn policy—just as revolutionary—required only the action of a caucus. Now, if we distinctly repudiate that policy: noministe Mr. Bayard, who opposed it; pledge our selves that all questions of State rights shall be peaceably settled by the Supreme Court or at the polis, and stand for honest money and a free ballot, we can carry the country. It is not State rights that the North is airaid of. It is the remedies that we propose for a violation of our construction of State rights. The Northern people fear Joe Blackburn more than they do U. S. Grant, even with the third term attachment. They profer Cassarism to revolution. But if we nominate Bayard and stand by the constitution, the Union and the enforcement of the laws, we can elect him."

REPUBLICANS FUZZLED.

The republican leaders are puzzled at the strange turn things have taken, and do not know how to meet it. They seem to understand that it a non-partisan President is elected the Southern democrats will get the offices. They say that Shorman will best Grant for the nomination in the South, but they do not believe this. Grant will carry the republican party in the South like a whirlwind, and all opinions other than this are the flatteries of office holders for Sherman's ear. If Grant signifies his willimptess to take the nomination he will get every delegation from the South.

I have given above the general riginate of the situation in this State. I might fill columns with similar expressions for Grant, but I believe I have expressed every phase of the movement in one or the other of the take signess. It is not strength and the strength of the other of the strength of the strength of the ot

PRESIDENTIAL POINTS.

NEWSPAPER OPINION ON THE DIFFERENT CAN-DIDATES - BOOMS AND COUNTERBOOMS FOR

possibility."
Richmond (Va.) State (dem.):--"Mr. Bayard's name is a tower of strenth to the party."

Sandusky (Ohio) Register:—"Tilden is a notorious ober and not to be trusted on any account." Cincinnati Times:—"Why not try the man who

Why not try Pendleton?" Providence (R. I.) Prets:—"Even Massachusetta would probably prefer Mr. Bayard to General Grant as a presidential candidate."

Cincinnati Enquirer (dem.):-"Mr. Roscoe Conkling seems to hold the republican nomination for the Presidency in his right hand."

Newark (N. J.) Journal (dem.):—"Mr. Tilden's chance for the nomination has gone by. He has himself thrown away his opportunity."

Rochester, (N. Y.) Democrat (rep.):—"If the party

1888 and so long as he is in the flesh?" Washington (D. C.) Post (dem.):-"Senator Bayard would make a splendid candidate. After Seymour we think he is the best man to nominate."

Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald (dem.):-"There is a feel. been relieved of a great load in Mr. Tilden.

Nashville (Tenn.) American (dem.):—"The Grant managers have both made a mistake in making him the centre of sensation and in overdoing the sen

Wilmington (Del.) Republican (rep.):-"We do not think there are many republicans in Wilmington who would vote for Mr. Bayard if he was the democratic nominee."

party is still the party of the majority. It possesses the power if it possesses the wisdom to defeat the mad ambition of Grant." Chicago Times (ind.):-"While the third-term boom

was nowhere, the welcome boom was everywhere. The reception affords not the slightest contribution to the third term movement."

Detroit (Mich.) Free Press (dem.):-"Mr. Tilden is a

shrewd politician and an able leader, but he is of infinitely less importance than the democratic party of the country or even of New York." Columbus (Ohio) State Journal (rep.):-"In the eye of the law and according to the express terms of

Presidency as any man in the Republic." tives which influence the Southern Grant men seem selfish it would be wrong not to admit an admixture

Waterbury (Conn.) American (rep.): From Til-den to Bayard is a great advance in respectability

men Bayard is pre-eminently the more worthy." Hartford (Conn.) Courant (rep.):-"Judging from the expressions to be found in many Southern papers and the utterances of various prominent the South is General Grant."

Baltimore Gazette (dem.):-"The third term party dent. No one can read the language addressed to him by the sycophants who are giving him receptions without knowing that these things mean that Grant is wanted for king."

Grant's nomination for a third term, both on account of the violation of the unwritten law of the count of the scandals of his administration, but we have no fears that if elected he would misuse the ederal power against local self-government."

The St. Louis Brown Stockings, during the season who played merely for the sport and for the physical benefit of the outdoor exercise. It was, therefore, an amateur club in all respects except that, to cover necessary expenses, they charged a moderate gate fee. Some of their number, in former years, were professional ball players. In twenty out of twenty-one games played sgainst professionals they

A number of wealthy citizens of Cincinnati are subscribing to the fund needed to secure a strong club for that city in 1880. They have advised (and the solvice has been accepted) to call the reorganized club by the name of the former Cincinnati Red Stocking Association. About \$10,000 is already secured

clubs, composed of the best players in the United States.

One reason for the growing popularity of baseball as the recognized American game is to be found in the excellent discipline manntained on the ball field. No player is permitted to use intexteating liquors; no profamity is permitted; no quarrelling is allowed; no open betting is tolerated; no interference by outsiders with a game can take place.

The professional baseball players of the league are required to play every week day afternoon, either in regular games or in practiage. At no time, therefore, during a season can any league player have the excuse of "not having his hand in."

The now celebrated curve pitch was invented by Arthur Cummings fully ten years since. For a long time, however, its possibility was stronuously disputed by old players. Six years after Arthur exhibited his invention on the Union and Capitoline grounds, in Brooklyn, however, it was recognized and admitted to be a possibility by Bond, of the Boston Club, who adopted the curve. After him Larkin, Nolap, Ward, McCormack and White accepted of the theory, and put it into practice, and now it is general.

The championship of the State of Michigan has again been awarded, by the State Baseball Executive Committee, to the Cass Baseball Club, of Detroit. This is the fourth consecutive year that this club has secured the coveted prize, Attempts are now being made to induce some of their best players to join clubs that are forming in other cities.

SALE OF TROTTING STOCK.

The sale of trotters belonging to Messrs. B. J. Treacy and Dr. Herr came off on Friday last at the race course at Lexington, Ky. The crowd was very large and the number of strangers present unusually great. The stock taken as a whole was in excellent condition. The number of horses sold was seventy. Thirty-six of these belonged to Mr. Treacy and thirty-four to Dr. Herr. Mr. Treacy realized \$7,335 for his, or an average of \$203 75 per head. Dr. Herr's lot brought \$4,000, giving an average per head of \$117 50.

WHY ST. JULIEN DID NOT BEAT HIS RECORD.

The San Francisco Call of the 9th inst. says:-"The disappointment attending the non-starting of St. Julien was felt very acutely by all who intended witnessing the performance of the great trotter of the year; but it was also unanimously conceded by those who saw the track that it would have been folly for Hickok to attempt a task which would result in certain failure. To approach even 2:12% required every circumstance to be favorable. The track must be smooth, it must be tolerably hard on the surface, and yet lively, from the soil being dry enough to some depths below. When being dry enough to some depths below. When it is too damp on the surface, or there is a superabundance or moisture underneath, it is technically termed "doad," and though to the unpractised eye it may appear in the best possible shape horses cannot "make time" over it. Even atter the rain of Friday night there was a time yesterday forenoon when it seemed as though there might be a chance to trot. About nine o'clock the sun's rays broke through the vapor and there were patches of bite sky in the northwest. The track, which had been scraped smooth, began to crack, and the indications were favorable that by the time advertised for the race to come off the course would be in fair condition. An hour later there was a change; a heavier bank of clouds veiled the sun and the atmosphere was surcharged with moisture. At noon it was evident that the great trot would have to be postponed, and word was sent to the city to that effect. It was received in time to have notices posted at the ferry landing, though several carriages came from Oakiand, and the Balowin Hotel coach, with twenty-three passengers, arrived.

BICYCLING EXCURSION.

Ten or twelve young gentlemen, enthusiastic amateur bicyclists, left this city yesterday morning for Tarrytown-on-Mudson. It was expected that the party would be much larger, but owing to the absence of the gentlemen belonging to the Newark (N. J.) Bicycle Club only the number mentioned started from the Circle at Fifty-ninth street and Eighth avenue at the appointed hour. The roads were in fine condition and the day perfect for the exercise. The party stopped for dinner at the Getty House, Yonkers, and then went on to Tarrytown. The return trip was made by rail, as some of the gentlemen feit stiff after their thirty miles go.

CRIME RAMPANT.

A VERY BUSY SUNDAY AT THE TOMRS POLICE COURT-BURGLARIES, LARCENIES AND AS-SAULTS-A WAYWARD GIRL.

Justice Otterbourg, in the Tombs, yesterday said that as long as he had sat on the bench he had never seen so many charges made in one day of such a "Such a list of larcenies and burglaries is longer

The following are a few of the more serious cases:to deliver himself up. He said that he was formerly Scanion then came to America. He added that h and friendless in this country, and surrendered him self and acknowledged his crime so that he could b sent back to England. The British Consul will be

New Church street, on Saturday night, was attacked ground and robbed him of \$25 90. He screamed for help, but the men got away. Patrick Ryan, twentypicion. When Donovan saw him he said, "That is one of the men who assaulted me." When asked where he lived the prisoner answered that he lived all over. He was held for trial in default of \$2,000 bail. Donovan was sent to the House of Detention.

A WOMAN GARROTED.

So also was Kate McGarr. On Saturday night she

KREGER'S PATAL THRUST.

Barthauser Bereke, aged thirty years, a German tailor, residing at No. 560 West Fifty-first street, was fatally stabbed with a pair of shears in the hands of his brother-in-law, Charles Kroger, at midnight Saturday. In the Coroner's office yesterday the prisoner gave the tollowing account of the homicide to Coroner Woltman:—"Deceased was married to my sister. I boarded with them and tried to help them along, as Bereke used to spend all his money this account he and I had had frequent quarrels He would return home drunk and abuse his wife, and I would interfere to protect her. Last night he came home at midnight, with two men. He was quarrelsome and in liquor, and accused me. of leaving the door open and began to scold me. I said, 'Come, now, let us be good friends,' but he shoved me away. He then took a large pair of tailor's shears from his overcoat, pocket and beat me with them on the head. I managed to take them from him and shoved him into the bedroom and got him to go to bed. He got up in a short time and seized the shears again and followed me about the room, poking them at me. I took them from him a second time, when he struck me in the tace with his fist. I then lost my temper and thrust the snears into his thigh, not intending to harm him much. Finding that he was badly injured I cut a piece of leather from the leg of my boot and placed it over the wound. This did not stop the flow of blood, and I ran tor a doctor. The first I reached would not come with me, and the second I went to was out. I then went to the station house, When I returned to the house my brother-in-law was dead."

Coroner Woltman committed the prisoner to the Tombs to await the action of the Coroner's jury at the inquest.

ROBBERS AT WORK IN BROOKLYN. Mr. William Bishop, of No. 797 Pacific street, Brooklyn, spon awakening suddenly about three prooflyn, spon swarening studenty about three o'clock yesterday morning, discovered two burglars in his room. He sprang upon the one nearest to him, who had possession of his pocketbook, and a struggle ensuel, during which the other burglar escaped from the house. Mr. Bishop finally overpowered the thief and held him with a firm grasp powered the activated five officers. When taken to the

powered the thief and held him with a firm grasp until the arrival of two officers. When taken to the station house the man gave the name of Thomas quealey and said that he resided at No. 709 Dean street.

Justice Ferry, of Brooklyn, yesterday committed John Gordon to the Raymond Street Jail, to await examination on a charge of highway robbery. The complainant in the case is Mrs. Catherine Cleveland, an elderly lady, residing at No. 330 Union street. It appears that Mrs. Cleveland was walking along Union street, near her house, about eight o'clock on Saturday night, carrying her pocketbook in her hand, when, as she alleges, she was assaulted by the prisoner, who struck her with his fist. She fell to the sidewalk, when the fellow seized her pocketbook, which contained \$3.52, and ran away. Gordon was pursued by Officer Shields, of the Third precinct, and was arrested. The stolen property was found in his possession.

SYSTEMATIC LARCENY.

Julia Stocking, a colored woman, took service with Mr. C. R. Brown, of No. 52 West Twenty-sixth street, and had only been employed there a few days when the absence of various articles of price from their usual places became notably frequent. Toward the end of last week Mr. Brown became cognizant of this, and, on making inquiries, learned that over of this, and, on making inquiries, learned that over \$150 worth of jewelry, consisting of a gold watch and chain, some rings and other trinkets were missing. Detective Price, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, accused Julis fatty of the theits and she was constrained to acknowledge them. Meantime Detective Schmitt-berger arrested her husband, John, at No. 102 Greene street. In his pecket were found thirty pawn tickets for various articles of jewelry and clothing. It was learned then that there was reason to believe

that the man co-operated with his wife in all her transactions. When she secured employment she made it a habit of singling out valuable articles, which she secretly conveyed to him. Both were arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court and committed for trial.

ALDERMAN AND LOTTERY DEALER.

THE SENSATION CREATED IN HOBOKEN BY THE ARREST OF SAMUEL WEBB -- A METHODIST AND A TEMPERANCE MAN.

at all times, and occasionally sensational. Yester-day, such time as her inhabitants could spare from their religious duties was largely engrossed by a discussion of the arrest of Alderman Samuel Webb, for alleged policy dealing. Mr. Webb is serving his second term of two years in the Board, and has been more or less publicly known across the river for twenty years. He is also known as a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church and as an advocate of temperance principles. His real occupation was understood only by a few of the men about town and the great Hoboken public received the news of his arrest for lettery swindling with amazement. "Sam" Webb has been recognized for years in New York as a lottery man who used to do business up town, but recently had his headquarters on Broadway. Last week he was led before United States Commissioner Shields by Anthony Comstock, who charged him with violating the lottery law. His bail was furnished by Luthy & Co., who are reputed to be his backers, and Webb signed the bond as William S. Wilson. When Mr. Comstock pronounced that false Webb insisted that his name was Sanuel Wilson. After Webb went out Mr. Comstock exclaimed:—

"That man is Samuel Webb; he is an Alderman of Hoboken or Jersey City."

Webb's name appeared in connection with the lottery arrests in one of the New York papers and he wrote a letter denying his identity with the arrested dealer. This induced two Hoboken reporters to call upon him in New York and to procure the assistance of Mr. Comstock to stentify him.

Webb told the reporters that he had nothing to do with the lottery business, when he was confronted by Mr. Comstock, who said, pointing his finger at him:—"You, sir, are William S. Wilson, alias Samuel Wilson, whom I arrested for policy dealing and lottery swinding in this very building a rew days ago."

Webb colored and responded, "Well, Mr. Comstock, who saids policy dealing and lottery swinding in this very building a few days ago."

tery swindling in this very building a few days ago."
Webb colored and responded, "Well, Mr. Comstock, you have not convicted me yet, have you?"
"No, sir," Comstock rejoined, "but I intendstoing so, and there's no doubt whatever about the result."
A reporter of the Herald Dentity.
The prospect of Mebb's identity as both lottery man and Alderman in Hoboken yesterday. His arrest did not astonish those who knew him best, but they expressed their surprise at his giving the name of Wilson. The prospect of his expulsion from the Board of Aldermen was spoken of as a probable event. Some two years ago a member of the Board named Ellis, who had some personal controversy with Webb, stracked him in the Board as a lottery swindler and banco steerer. Mr. Ellis framed a little set of resolutions out of respect to the memory of Mr. Webb, which were, however, rejected by the Board. They ran as follows:—

out of respect to the memory of air, who, which were, however, rejected by the Board. They ran as follows:—
Whoreas, a member of this Council is a polley dealer, writer, banco steerer, also a sweatboard banker; and Whereas, gentlemen don't consider it honorable to sit in Council with disreputable characters; therefore, be it Resolved. That no business be transacted by this Council until such disreputable characters be removed by the Sergeant at Arms from-inside the railing.

After that Webb sued Ellis for libel. The latter placed was gentlemed to imprisonment.

plead non rolf and was sentenced to imprisonment. He was expelled from the Board, and the prospect of doing as much for his prosecutor now is an ex-traordinary state of affairs even to the mind of a

Last night the First Methodist Episcopal Church, on Washington street, to which Mr. Webb belongs, was full, but there was one vacant pew. The Herral Properter saw Mr. Webb at his residence. No. 70 Bloomfeld street, who said that there was sickness in the house, and he would rather be excused from answering any questions. "My mind is so weighed down," said he "that I can scarcely think at all. Some other time I'll talk with you."

"Can I say that you acknowledged being the lottery deeler whom Anthony Comstock arrested?" the reporter asked.

He answered, languidly, "You can sey what you please."

SUICIDE OF A WOULD-BE ASSASSIN

AUGUST WORHLER, THE BARBER WHO ATTACKED DR. FOOTE, FOUND DEAD IN A HOTEL. A respectable looking man registered at the Put-nam House at eleven P. M. Saturday as J. Peters, Newark, N. J. He was assigned to a room on the fourth floor and no further attention was paid to him until yesterday afternoon, when the chamber-maid sought admittance, but found the door secured on the inside. As it was an unusual occura length of time efforts were made to arouse the occupant of the apartment, but without He was found suspended by the neck, by means of a the man who attempted to shoot Dr. Foote at Dr. Foote were published in full at the time not remain a mystery long. The would-be assassin avoided arrest, but a few days after his en-counter with Dr. Foote he wrote a letter to a friend in Hartford, Conn., wherein he confessed to having attempted Dr. Foote's life. He said that he had been a patient under the Doctor's care for a long time without, however, receiving any beneficial results; he had therefore determined to take the Doctor's life, and had he not failed in doing so he would have committed suicide. Nothing further could be learned concerning the man's whereabouts until his dead body was found in the Putnam House yesterday.

day.

THE SUICIDE'S LETTERS.

On a table in the room were discovered three letters, which when opened read as follows:—
How sick I am! I shall try to live long enough to kill that murderer and robber, but I don't know that I shall be able to, for I can hardly get up this morning. If he had shot me instead of dectoring me I could be thankful to him one year age.

Another, which was addressed to a friend named Gilbert read:—

Another, which was addressed to a irrend named Gilbert, read:—

I wrote to you that I would be no more when you received that lettor. The reason I done so was because I did not want anybody to hunt for me. I wanted to get another chance at him if could. I have been watching him every day, but it is no use; I shall flave to give up the chase. How I often wish that my mother had used me like my father, for if she had I should not have cared and would have acted as I pleased, but, using me as she did, I could not do anything to offend her. Your friend, AUGUST WOEHLER.

not do anything to offond her. Your Irlend,
AUGUST WOEHLER.

The other letter, which was written on a sheet of paper headed "Waido House, Brooklyn, N. Y.," and addressed to the Coroner, ran as follows:—

Tairteen years ago I left home and came to New York, full of life and heaith, and stayed here say months. Then I went home again and shortly atterward I went to Boston. I had very strong passions, but my amotition was high, and I wanted to be somebody in the world. So I made up my mind to control my passions and be above low living. I left Boston, went through the West and at length reached California. Sudgenly I became ill, and not knewing what to do I applied to Dr. E B. Foote. * *Oh, when will young men know enough to employ regular and homerable ductors? I attempted his life the other day, but I made a failure of it, for I was too weak to puil the trigger bard enough. I hate to die a murderer, but he * * has made my life these last ten years a perfect misery. I will commit suicide for I don't wish to live any longer. I hope I shall attempt his life again, but I get in a foarful state of mind sometimes when I think how he might have saved me if he wished. Hut he would rather make lives miserable and make money than do the right thing.

Deputy Coroner Miller took the case in hand and ordered the body to be taken to the Morgue.

NOT YET IDENTIFIED.

The body of the young man who is supposed to have committed suicide on the Hackensack plank road, near Hoboken, on Saturday night, remained at Paralow's Morgue, on Washington street, up to last evening without being identified, although a number of people visited the Morgue for that purpose. The features of the deceased are those of a young man about twenty-eight or thirty years of age, with light mustache and small side whiskers. He was dressed in a black diagonal cost and waistecat, dark mixed trousers, black gatters and black Derby hat. In his pockets were found an iron night key, twelve cents in money and the card of a Bowery concert salcon. A family living close to the spot where the body was found said to Coroner Parslow that they saw the young man walk up the road at about seven o'clock and shortly after hearing the report of a revolver they ran out and found the deceased lying on his back in a smail ravine off the road, with a buillet wound in the centre of his forehead. A new revolver was grasped in his right hand, and on his person was found a box full of cartridges. The deceased is supposed to have belonged to this city. features of the deceased are those of a young man

TRIAL DEFERRED.

A number of Newark business men were victimized last spring by some check forgers. The authori have never placed him on trial. Lately his brother was also arrested. Finally the trial was set for one day last week, but owing to the absence of Thomas, alias "Red" Courtney, the State's principal witness, the State had the case carried over to the next term. Yesterday Courtney was found and lodged in the Essex County Jail, there to be hold until the trial takes place next January.

WHILE ENDEAVORING TO ESCAPE - BLACK JACK LEONARD ACCUSED OF THE CRIME.

John Leonard, a colored man, is well known under section he infests. He resides at No. 428 West Twenty-eighth street. Since 1871, when he was arrested for robbery and convicted in the General Sessions, his life is said by the police to have been consequences of a first offence by the suspension of the sentence, and good fortune seems to have abided with him throughout his subsequent career. In 1873,

with him throughout his subsequent career. In 1873, he was the proprietor of a salcon in Twenty-seventh street which bore an evil name, and which was brought into still more notoriety the following year, when it was made the scene of a murderouspattempt, Gaivin, the burglar, who is now serving twenty years in State Prison, was carried out of the place in an almost dying condition one might with a bullet in his body, which, it was charged, came from Leonard's pistol. No punishment, however, visited him, and in the following year he was accused of a still more liberal practice with powder and ball. In a fight in Twenty-sixth street he shot down, as was alleged, three men and then retired for a space till the affair "blew over." But Leonard was not the man to hide his light under a bushel for any extended period, and in the following year he was streeted for burglary. The evidence against him in this instance was too direct to be evaded, and imprisonment for two years and six months was fixed as his portion. In August, 1878, he was arrested for till tapping. Being liberated he secured sufficient funds to open the "Burnt Rag," in West Thirty-sevonth street, which was for a time regarded by the police as a notorious resort. During the past year he has only been heard from occasionally, until yesterday morning, when, as is alleged, he performed the crowning exploit of his career.

Frank Watkins, a colored man, residing at No. 107 West Twenty-seventh street, was going to his home a little after midnight, when, as he tells, a man sprang upon him from a dark hallway near Righth avenue, threw his arms about him and began to drag nim into the shadow of his hiding place. Watkins through in the following has he do his feet under him he drove it against the other's jaw. The blood began to stream from his mouth at this, and with a dreadful oath he pulled out a revolver and discharged it at Watkins' head. The latter, freed for a moment, made use of his time by springing to the sidewalk and rushing away. But his assailant was n

New York Hospital a crowd had collected on the spot where Watkins lay and there was a fair sprinkling of people of his own color in it. As he was lifted into the ambulance the face of one of them caught his eye and he at once started up from his prostrate position with his hand stretched out and his face working with excitoments "There he is," he cried aloud, "There's the man who shot me!"

LEONAND ACCUSED OF THE SHOOTING.

Detective Cairns turned as he said it, and caught sight of the back of a man who was slinking away. He sprang after him, caught him by the shoulder and turned him about to discover that it was Black Jack Leonard he had hold of. Watkins was sent to the New York Hospital, where his condition was pronunced quite critical. Yesterday morning Leonard was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court. He is a strongly built negro, with a square jaw and a face indicative of determination. He was well dressed, too, and seemed to carry himself with an air of self-conscious dignity. Justice Flammer committed him to await the result of Watkins' injuries.

STRUGGLING IN THE WATER.

Watchman Rockwell, at three o'clock yesterday norning, heard a pistol shot in the vicinity of the Broadway ferry, Williamsburg. Then he heard a splash in the water, as if a heavy body had been

splash in the water, as if a heavy body had been suddenly submerged. He halled a policeman and together they hastened to the end of the pier at the food of South Eighth street, from whence they saw some one struggling in the water, who soon disappeared. Upon the pier they found an old black felt hat and a pair of congress gatters. The case was reported in the returns to Police Headquarters as "a probable suicide." The body has not been found.

A woman, who gave her name as Catherine Cherry, of No. 346 East Eighth street, identified the articles found on the dock as belonging to her husband, William Cherry, who had been absent from home since eleven o'clock Saturday night. Mrs. Cherry says that her husband was a hard drinker and undoubtedly committed suicide. The pistol shot heard had nothing to do with the screams for help. It was fired by a watchman on board a vessel moored to pier No. 8, to frighten two men whom he supposed to be river thieves.

THEODORE VERMYLYE'S DEATH,

and lodged in the Richmond County Jail in default of \$1,000 bail, charged with criminal negligence in a bondsman. Gottschok denies that his cart a the carriage. Mr. Vermilye's funeral will take to-day from St. John's Church at Clifton, and thought, will be one of the largest ever know Staten Island. It will be conducted according a Masonic ritual.

HAS KENTUCKY A CONSTITUTION?

A Frankfort, Ky., despatch to the Louisville Cour

A Frankfort, Ky., despatch to the Louisville Courier-Journal, of the 14th inst., says:—

The trial of the speed in the Buford case has raised a singular if not a startling question. It is, "Has the State of Kentucky a constitution?" Colonel P. B. Thompson and Colonel J. A. Prall, attorneys for Butord, in investigating the question of the jurisdiction of the new court for the trial of his appeal, found that the clause of the constitution, as it appears in the Goneral Statutes, and under which the law providing for the appointment of special judges was enacted, is essentially different from the clause on the subject as adopted by the convention and signed by the delegates, as appears in "Debates of the Convention," published by the authority of the State.

The section in the Revised Statutes is as follows:—
Skerion 15. Abricle 4.—The General Assembly shall

The section in the Revised Statutes is as follows:—
Section 15. Agricus 4.—The General Assembly shall provide for an additional judge or judges to constitute with the remaining judges a special court for the trial of such cause or causes as may at any time be pending in the Court of Appeals, on the trial of which a majority of the Judges cannot sit, on secount of interest in the event of the cause, or on account of their relationship to either party or when a judge may have been employed in or decided the cause in the inferior court.

Now, the same section, as signed by the delegates, is as follows:—

IS as follows:—

Section 15, Auticle 4.—Whenever an appeal or writ of error may be pending in the Court of Appeals, on the trial of which a majority of the judges thereof cannot sit, on account of interest in the event of the cause, or on account of their relationship to either perty, or when the judge may have decided the cause in the inferior court, the General Assembly shail provide by law for the organization of a temporary and special court for the trial of such cause or causes.

This is the section as if accounts.

ization of a temporary and special court for the trial of such cause or causes.

This is the section as it appears in the proceedings of the convention. The question arises, how did it become thus changed? It will be perceived that one disability is added in the Revized Statutes edition—that of having been counsel in the court below. But the most material difference is that in the Revized Statutes edition, under which the law on the subject was passed and to which it conforms, new judges are to be appointed to constitute with the remaining judges a court for the trial of the cause, while in the convention edition a new and special court, out and out, is to be created and organized.

But the strangest thing of all is that no constitution of Kentucy can be found. In order to test the matter above stated it was determined to examine the original engrossed instrument among the archives of the State. A thorough search was made in the office of the Secretary of State from garret to cellar, and no constitution could be found. The point now is, is it true that we are running our State government without a constitution?

CITY NEWS ITEMS. Thomas O'Brien, aged 40, while intoxicated fell overboard at pier No. 37 East River, and was drowned. His body was recovered yesterday and taken to the Morgue.

taken to the Morgue.

William Morrissey, 50 years of age, of No. 324 East
Fifty-fourth street, died at the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday from injuries received on the 8th inst,
by the explosion of powder at Seventy-second street,
between First and Second avenues.

The dead body of a female infant was found in a

The dead body of a female infant was found in a vacant lot on Bainbridge street, near Reid avenue, Brookip, on Saturday night.

The body of a man about twenty-five years old was found on the beach yesterday at Fort Hamilton. It was about five feet four inches in height and nude. Part of the left leg is missing. It is supposed to be the remains of a person killed by an explosion.

plosion.

George Estey, the schoolboy who was so severely injured a few days ago by being struck in the head with a stone thrown by an Italian street musician, died yesterday afternoon at the residence of his parents, No. 100 Clerk street, Jersey City. The boy's assailants have thus far cluded arrest.

Matthew Kelly, a tillerman on Hook and Ladder Truck No. 1, of Jersey City, was yesterday violently thrown from his seat by the breaking of an axle while rounding a corner at full speed. It has only been a few weeks since the forward axle of the same truck broke and was the cause of severe injuries to the driver. Kelly was conveyed to his home.